

## SPORTS



Soviet Grandmasters Garry Kosparov (left) and Alexander Belyavsky face each other in a Moscow world chess series quarterfinals match due to start on March 23. This is the first time that either has played in a competition of this kind.

Photo by Gennady Dubelkovsky

### WORLD CUP LATEST

Alexander Zuyevov, of the USSR, skied 1 hr 24 min 12.1 sec to win the 30 km slalom in the World Cup at the annual Falun games, in Sweden.

### Changes on victory stand

Karin Enke, of the GDR, is the world top speedskating sprinter, with 167,635 points. 1982 world champion Natalya Petrusyova, of the USSR, came second best with 167,875 points and Christa Rothberger, of the GDR, placed third with 169,330 points.

Last year, world speedskating champion Sergei Khlebnikov, of the USSR, who led after the first day of men's competition in Finland, fell during the 500 m event on the second day, and Akira Kuroiwa, of Japan, won his first yet world allround title with 153,540 points. Pavel Pogorilov, of the USSR, placed second with 154,230, and Hilbert van der Duim, of Holland, third with 154,820 points.

### SPASSKY WINS

Boris Spassky, of the USSR, world chess ex-champion, amassed 6.5 points to win an international tournament at Linares, Spain. World champion Anatoly Karpov and Sweden's Andersson placed second-third, level at six points each.

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### Crowning achievement

In the last event of the world biathlon men's championship, the 4x7.5 km relay, the USSR squad of Bulygin, Shalina, Kashkarov and Miloradov triumphed in 1 hr 36 min 48.5 sec (without penalties). The GDR placed second in 1:38:04.7 and Norway third, in 1:41:27.1.



The Soviet team after the 4x7.5 kilometre relay race which brought them gold medals at the biathlon world championship now being held at Anterselva, Italy.

Photo AP-UPI

### IOC SESSION SOON

The Indian Olympic Association will do its utmost to make the 86th IOC session, due in Delhi in late March, a success, association President R. Bhalsand Singh told a press conference. He stressed that the association has already set up 14 special commissions working on preparations for the session. Singh further said that 63 out of the IOC's 86 members have already confirmed their attendance. Singh noted that the session will concentrate on devising a code admitting sportsmen to Olympic participation as well as in preparations for the Sarajevo Winter Games and the Los Angeles Summer Olympics.

The next IOC sessions are due in Sarajevo in early February and in Los Angeles, in late July of next year.

### Another two matches ahead

The USSR boxing team went down to the USA, 5-7, in Las Vegas, in their first match overseas.

The teams will meet on two more occasions.

### GIRARDELLI WORTH HIS SALT



The Central Army Club beat Kiev Strife 84-83 to come second in a tournament between eight top Soviet teams. The clubs which placed in the top four will now battle it out for the top awards: Kuznets Zlatyris will take on the Central Army Club and Moscow Dynamo will clash with Strife.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

### Champions quit

Three outstanding Russian gymnasts, 1979 world champions, have quit the national team. Floor exercises winner Zina Egorova and world team champion Rodina Duna and Ruzina, have decided to quit competitive sport. Olympic champion Nadia Comaneci, who recently defended her title in teacher's training, college priming for her last, to leave her, competition—the USSR University at Edmonton, Canada.

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### SAMORA MACHEL IN USSR

The Soviet Union sees its international duty as being to support the just struggle of the peoples of the African continent against racism and the remnants of colonialism, and those African states, including the People's Republic of Mozambique which suffer aggression at the hands of the South African racists, said Nikolai Tikhonov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. In a speech he made at a dinner at the Grand Kremlin Palace given in honour of Marshal Samora Machel, Chairman of the FRELIMO Party, and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

We must prevent the entire South African region from being plunged into war, S. Machel noted in his address. We must stop the current escalation of military activities in the south of Africa from developing into a situation, even more dangerous than the Middle East crisis. The international community is becoming accustomed to the fact that there are countries in

(Continued on page 2)

### INTERVIEW WITH Mrs PAPANDREOU



Margaret Papandreu, wife of the Greek Prime Minister, leading a delegation of the Greek Women's Union, now in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Women's Committee, gave the following interview to our correspondent:

We went to Leningrad as well as Moscow. We had a very busy travelling schedule but I felt

you quite candidly that the fatigue we now feel is the most pleasant we have ever experienced. We saw a great deal and learned a lot about the life of Soviet people.

We Greeks have a great respect for you people and know of the heavy price you paid to overcome "fascism." True, one cannot describe contacts between our peoples as being really strong. But what with the changes in our country and changes of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolai Tikhonov's recent visit to Greece, as well as our trip to the USSR, we believe that a new test is being turned in the history of closer relations between our countries. We must join hands to build up our cooperation, which hinges on the common drive for peace.

I would like to congratulate all Soviet women on International Women's Day. We appreciate the gains they have achieved in such a historically short time.

### FRENCH BUSINESSMEN IN MOSCOW

A 70-strong French trade delegation representing various French companies was recently in Moscow.

We now arrange such meetings with representatives of Soviet foreign trade organizations on a regular basis, said J. P. Favier, leader of the delegation and the Secretary-General of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, in conversation with our correspondent.

We cooperate with the Soviet Union in heavy machine-building, in the processing of raw materials in the agroindustrial

complex and in modernizing enterprises, etc.

We will be exporting an increased range of goods to the USSR in the next few years, he pointed out. Due to its participation in the "new" contract, France will be able to meet its energy needs in full thanks to Soviet gas deliveries. And important for us are the manufactured goods we import from the USSR: like machine tools, oil and chemical products and consumer goods.

I reckon there is ample reason for expanding our cooperation, Favier emphasized.

## SPRING HOLIDAY

Every year the wonderful March 8 holiday heralds in spring. International Women's Day is now observed in many countries. We wish our female readers well and that all their dreams come true!

We carry an article by Alla Lavrentyeva, USSR Deputy Minister for Light Industry, on the working and everyday life of Soviet women, as well as views on the same subject by Maly Theatre Actress Yevgeniya Glushenko, Kathleen de Waale, head of the Moscow office of the Belgian Bureltrade company, and Natalya Baslamyanova, European and national ice-dancing champion.

(See pp. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.)

### POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

At its regular weekly meeting, the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee approved the results of the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolai Tikhonov's official visit to the Republic of Greece. It was noted that they opened up new prospects for deeper cooperation between the two countries. It was stressed that the development of Soviet-Greek relations will continue in the future in the interests of peace, détente, and international security, thus promoting greater cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and other spheres.

The Politbureau examined the proposals for improved legislation to protect the operation of transport and also matters involved in further cooperation between this country and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in the sphere of legal aid in civil, family and criminal matters.

Other foreign and domestic issues were also examined.

### STEFAN OLSZOWSKI IN MOSCOW

Talks have been held in Moscow between ministers of foreign affairs Andrei Gromyko of the USSR and Stefan Olszowski of Poland.

The two ministers discussed Soviet-Polish relations, as well as topical international problems dealing mainly with European security. It is reported that the talks were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and confirmed complete unanimity of views on all the matters discussed.

### Severe punishment demanded for Israeli murderers

A meeting has been held in Moscow of the Soviet public Commission of Inquiry into the crimes of the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon.

A report was heard from the Soviet delegation who attended the 2nd Session of the International Committee of Inquiry into Israeli Crimes Against the Lebanese and Palestinian Peoples, which took place in Geneva.

The speakers emphasized that the atrocities perpetrated by the Israeli aggressors on Lebanese soil are comparable to the

brutality of the Nazis during World War II. It was stressed that the barbaric actions committed by Israeli, enjoying direct protection from the United States, were a gross violation of international law and the UN Charter.

On behalf of the Soviet people, the delegates declared their complete support for the just cause of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. They demanded the unconditional withdrawal of the invaders' troops from the occupied territory and severe punishment for the Israeli murderers.

### Gromyko receives Indian Ambassador

The Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko had received the Indian Ambassador in Moscow, V. K. Ahuja, at the latter's request.

The Ambassador headed over a message from the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi addressed to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuri Andropov.

In the conversation that followed the two men discussed Soviet-Indian relations and some international issues of interest to both the USSR and India.

### Ethiopian trade unionists signed ten-year agreement

A delegation of leaders from the All-Ethiopian Trade Union headed by its Chairman, Teddese Tesfaye, recently visited Moscow and Thibet, capital of Georgia, at the invitation of the All-Union Central Trade Union Council (AUCUC).

During the visit, talks were held with representatives of Soviet trade unions led by the AUCUC Chairman Stepan Shalov.

The aim of our visit was to further strengthen cooperation between trade unions in Ethiopia and the USSR, and also to sign an agreement on a ten-year period of cooperation in political, economic and social matters, Teddese Tesfaye stressed.



With ever greater severity the Israeli invaders impose their regime on the occupied Arab lands. During punitive operations against the local population, they carry out sweeping searches and arrests. The Israeli security services and armed forces demand for Israeli immediate withdrawal from the Arab lands with force of arms, tear gas and water cannons.

In the photo an Arab protester under arrest.



## KOIVISTO ON FINNISH POLICY

Heistinki. The Finnish President Mauno Koivisto favours a successful outcome to the Madrid Meeting, a follow-up to the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Addressing a session of parliament, he said Finland's situation in the world had remained stable largely thanks to the efforts and activities of his predecessors, J. K. Paasikivi and Urho Kekkonen. "I have no intention of questioning this heritage and will not allow it to be damaged in any way," he added.

"In a month's time, we shall

celebrate the anniversary of the 1918 Soviet-Finnish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance," he said. "The experience we have gained since the treaty has been in effect almost the whole taken 35 years ago was forgotten."

On the preservation of stability in Northern Europe Koivisto stressed that the Finnish proposals to strengthen security in the area still stood. "Over the past four decades the idea of settling up a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe has found support in other northern countries," he noted.

## POLISH VETERANS PROTEST

Warsaw. Polish war veterans have issued a protest against the irresponsible statements made by the West German Chancellor who are contending the post-war territorial and political realities in Europe.

The President of the General Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy — an organization with a membership of 650,000 war veterans has issued a statement in which it notes that the forces of "cold war" and revanchism in the

FRG are obliging lands which historically belong to Poland. "The militaristic policies pursued by the American administration and other NATO countries are aimed at undermining the post-war territorial and political system in Europe, they stress."

It is our right and duty to declare that there is no force which can reverse the course of history. The countries of the so-called community and the Warsaw Treaty Organization act as a guarantee of this truth, the Polish war veterans declare.

## WAR NOT PEACE CORPS

Washington. In its anti-communist effort, the Reagan administration is making good use of the Peace Corps, an organization notorious for its close links with the CIA and other American special services.

Attending hearing in a Senate subcommittee, the Corps director

confirmed that a new course, called "the strategy, tactics and threat of communism," had been added to the programme for training Peace Corps "volunteers." According to her, one of the most important tasks facing "volunteers" in their work abroad is to conduct anti-communist propaganda.

## SAMORA MACHEL IN USSR

(Continued from page 1)

our region like Angola, a portion of whose territory is under occupation, and to border violations and raids against neighbouring nations.

Our duty is to mobilize the democratic forces and the public worldwide and to convince Western governments to regard colonialism in Namibia and apartheid in South Africa as an atrocious crime against mankind, he noted. In this res-

pect we should expose all who try to turn the just cause of peoples into a target of the "cold war".

During his working visit to Moscow Samora Machel was received in the Kremlin by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuri Andropov.

Samora Machel also met with Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Minister of Defence Mar-



Drawing by Leonid Belobrov

## Non-alignment forum in Delhi

(Continued from page 1)

categorized the attempts by the foreign ministers of Pakistan, Malaysia and Singapore to have the representative of the discredited hoodlums of the Pol Pot regime admitted to the conference.

He emphasized that efforts to resuscitate the criminal Pol Pot clique run counter to the interests of the Kampuchean people and of the non-aligned movement, which aims at promoting peace, national independence and a new world economic order. Above all, such efforts advance the plays of the imperialist states and of the world reac-

tion, who hope to divert the Delhi forum from a discussion of current pressing issues.

The minister further noted that the Vietnamese volunteer forces now stationed in Kampuchea at the request of the Kampuchean government are being gradually pulled out from that country and will be completely withdrawn once there is no outside threat to the security of the Kampuchean people.

The economic committee of the 7th conference met to discuss an economic draft declaration submitted by India. The Group of 77 Chairman Faruk Subhan, of Bangladesh, stressed the need for a new world economic order. All the attempts of the non-aligned states to hold talks with the industrialized nations on restructuring world economic relations have been of no avail, he stressed, owing to the position adopted by the Western nations, primarily the United States.

The 7th conference in Delhi will have a record number of participants—95 out of the 97 members of the non-aligned movement will be in attendance. UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will be present as an observer.

## British doctors warn against 'limited nuclear war'

London. The so-called "limited nuclear war," which is so widely publicized by the American administration, "will inevitably grow into total nuclear conflict which will put an end to civilization on earth," says a report released by the British Medical Association.

The statement gives details of the horrific consequences which nuclear war could have for people in Britain. It notes that in the very first days of the war 38 million Britons will die, another 4.3 million will be badly wounded and burnt. Because of the large scale of the destruction and the high radiation levels, any aid to the victims would be impossible in the first three weeks.

The authors of the report sharply criticize the British government's intention to deploy new American cruise missiles in British soil.

## GUATEMALA: TERROR AS STATE POLICY

Managua. Wishing to drive the popular movements in a bloodbath, the authorities in Guatemala have made terror into an element of state policy. Last September, they introduced the death penalty and set up special courts martial to pass death sentences on persons fighting for an end to repression, for the restoration of democracy and against the dominance of the oligarchy and of American monopolies in Guatemala.

Guatemalan writer Julia Espiv, member of the UN Human Rights Commission, said that over 10,000 people had been killed by the security services and by the police in Guatemala last year alone. The military attacked Indian settlements, killing unarmed old men, women and children, on no less than 200 occasions.

The Guatemalan reaction to being funded and armed by the Reagan administration, stresses a statement circulated here by the Democratic Front of Guatemala Against Repression. Fighting in the face of facts known to the entire world, the American president cynically charged that the human rights situation in that Central American country had made some progress.

## CRUSADE AGAINST SOCIALISM

Sofia. The three months that have passed since the arrest in Rome of the Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov have shown the complete inconsistency of the charges brought against him of complicity in the attempt on the life of Pope Paul II, says the Bulgarian BTA news agency. A statement issued by the agency is noted that instead of the complete inconsistency of the charges brought against him of complicity in the attempt on the life of Pope Paul II, says the Bulgarian BTA news agency. A statement issued by the agency is noted that instead of the complete inconsistency of the charges brought against him of complicity in the attempt on the life of Pope Paul II, says the Bulgarian BTA news agency.

The desire to retain access to raw materials and, especially oil, is a major source of the military policy and of its reliance on sheer force. Washington is quite outspoken about its intention of making the United States a dominant political and military force in key strategic areas of the world such as the Caribbean, the Mediterranean, the south of Africa, the Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

## S. NAGANO: USSR UNDERSTANDS OUR PROBLEMS

Tokyo. Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone and Foreign Minister S. Abe have met members of the Japanese trade and economic delegation who recently returned from a visit to the USSR. They were led by S. Nagano, President of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry who is also Chairman of the Japan-Soviet Joint Committee. The delegation members told the Japanese leaders about the results of their visit and spoke of their talks with the heads of Soviet ministries and agencies with whom they had had sincere and frank exchanges of views on the problems of trade and cooperation between the two countries. S. Nagano noted that the Soviet Union had shown understanding of the Japanese stand on a number of trade and economic matters. As a result of the visit in a favourable light, the Japanese newspapers expressed the hope that it will not only help improve the trade and economic relations between the two countries, but will also facilitate the development of political relations, to benefit of both countries.

## SPY EXPOSES HIS MASTERS

Kabul. I knew very little about Afghanistan. They tried to convince me that the authorities in that country are harassing the people. But once on the spot I saw this was not true, Frenchman Jean-Marie Augereau, illegally smuggled into Afghanistan, told a press conference in Kabul.

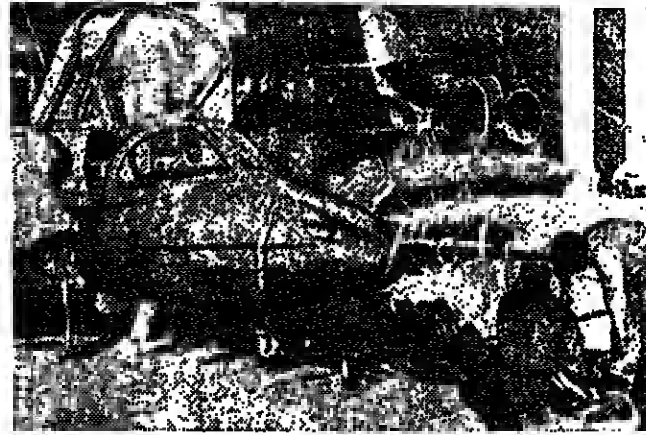
The country is doubtless going through great difficulties," he stressed. I am convinced that a belt has to be put to interfere by imperialist nations into the internal affairs of Afghanistan and that the counter-revolutionary camps in Pakistan have to be eliminated. I now regret my former involvement with the counter-revolutionaries.

Augereau further noted that, among other things, he had been ordered to gather evidence of use by the Afghan government troops of Soviet-made chemical weapons. He had found no evidence of such use, he said.

When asked to comment on allegations in a US State Department report to the effect that three cases of the use of chemical weapons against civilians by Afghan troops had been registered in the border provinces in September 1982, Augereau stressed that this was a lie.

## AFRICA: APPEAL TO SOLVE DIFFICULTIES

Libreville. OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo has appealed to the African countries to form a common front in the solution of major socio-economic problems facing the continent. Addressing a meeting of African economic ministers in the Gabon capital of Libreville, he stressed that only by acting from a position of unity and by adopting a common strategy can the African countries attract the attention of international organizations to the existing difficulties and gain their support in the implementation of plans for economic development. The Libreville meeting noted that the crisis in the world capitalist system has worsened the economic problems in Africa as well. Between 1980 and 1981, the exports from African countries shrank by 20.4 per cent, and the tendency continuing.



An American-made warplane in El Salvador.

## AMERICA—ACCOMPLICE IN GENOCIDE IN EL SALVADOR

Uma. The United States is a direct accomplice in the policy of genocide being conducted in El Salvador, which killed tens of thousands of people since 1980, writes the Portuguese "La Republica" newspaper, Washington. It points out, gives all-round help to the dictatorship, sending it weapons, ammunition and advisers. In the past three years the United States gave El Salvador nearly 750,000,000 dollars.

The paper stresses that thousands of El Salvadoran soldiers and officers were trained in special camps in the United States and in American military bases in the Panama Canal Zone. US military advisers play a direct part in the bloody operations being undertaken against the El Salvadoran people fighting for their freedom and independence.



Another victim of the genocide.

## Science and technology

## RUSSIAN NAMES IN THE SKY

The Central Bureau for Astronomical Telegrams in Cambridge, Mass., has approved a proposal made by Soviet astronomers to name small near planets after cities, statesmen, scientists, etc.

The rapid development of observation and computing technologies has enabled the Soviet astronomers to discover a great number of "mini"-planets over the past few years. Today, their list was extended by new ones included into the catalogue published annually by the Leningrad-based Institute of Theoretical Astronomy of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The new minor planets have been named "Sevastopol" and "Novorossiysk", two Soviet hero-cities, and the "Volsk-Don Canal". Others have been named after Kurchatov, known for his outstanding contributions to physics and general science, S. Lavrov, a major specialist in computer mathematics, B. Muzel, Chairman of the Astronomical Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Sergei Yessenin, an outstanding poet, and A. Derzavskaya, a woman who brought up 48 orphaned children of different nationalities. One of the planets has been named after Peter the Great, an outstanding 18th-century Russian statesman.

## SUN DRIES GRAIN

The Institute of grain and fodder crops in the French city of Toulouse has started testing three solar driers. They are designed to dry sorghum, maize, sunflower seeds, soy and rice. Each drier allows 50 tonnes of grain to dry within five to ten days.

## OF INTEREST

## Nugget moulded by subtidals

One of Australia's largest nuggets, named "Yellow Rose" and weighing 11.8 kg, turns out to have been moulded from gold ore by several windmills who are now in "doubt" accused of moulding a large amount of gold from the local soil. According to Australian law, gold nuggets belong to those who find them and no tax is payable. In 1980 the windmills sold the "Yellow Rose" to an industrial tycoon

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## MAJOR LANDMARK IN POST-WAR HISTORY

A major landmark in post-war history, in how IZVESTIA's political analyst, Konstantin Gerasimov, describes the non-aligned movement.

The movement, now comprising nearly 100 countries with a population of 1,500 million people, is certainly heterogeneous in composition both as regards the level of development of its members and the fact that they belong to different socio-economic systems.

The movement's loyalty to an anti-imperialist and anti-war policy is proved by the facts and, in particular, by the recent Managua meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries of foreign ministers' level and the 7th Summit Conference in Delhi.

Gerasimov goes on to stress that the positions held by members of the movement and by the socialist community countries essentially converge on such key issues as the drive for peace, the campaign against nuclear war and the arms race, and the campaign for a new economic order.

## LEBANESE TRAGEDY

In its editorial on the current situation in the Middle East following the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the "colonization" of the occupied Lebanese south, PRAVDA stresses that it is now anyone's guess whether Lebanon will continue as an independent sovereign state, threatened as it now is with dismemberment and loss of independence.

American expansionist policy is behind Tsf Aviv's aggressive actions. It is a fact that Israel acts as an implement of American imperialism which is desirous of entrenching itself in new strategic points in the Middle East.

In this respect the recent proposal by the American president about guaranteeing the security of the northern borders of Israel — as though someone really threatened them — is not accidental. The fact is that Washington is eager to perpetuate the presence of American troops in Lebanon, a typical imperialist tactic.

"Pravda" supports the implementation of the UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, and in particular General Assembly resolutions Nos. 508 and 509, demanding an immediate and unconditional pull-out of all Israeli forces beyond the internationally recognized Lebanese borders.

## REVANCHISTS RAISE THEIR HEADS IN FRG

The revenge-seeking chorus on the banks of the Rhine has again struck up its old song concerning its claims to lands which belong to Poland and in other socialist countries, writes KHASNAYA ZVEZDA's observer V. NIKOLAYEV.

The Federal government, which has declared that there will be continuity in FRG foreign policy, does nothing to prevent the spread of the revanchist spirit in West Germany. In fact, representatives of the ruling coalition are actually pandering to the chorus. Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl himself has met members of revanchist organizations, while the Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann made a truly outrageous remark when he met leaders of the Bavarian Exiles' Union in Munich. He told them that neither the Eastern Treaties signed by West Germany nor the Treaty on the Foundations of Relations with the GDR could be regarded as the final solution to the German problem.

The revanchist-seeking feelings of some West German politicians cannot but cause alarm. After all, recognition that the borders in Europe are inviolable is one of the most important prerequisites for detente and for mutually beneficial cooperation between European nations.

## TO AVOID ECOLOGICAL CATASTROPHE

Even barring the possibility of a nuclear apocalypse our blue planet Earth could become unsuitable to human habitation, says Vitaly Kobaysh, writing in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA and citing figures on environmental pollution to prove his point.

Between 50 and 70 thousand sq km of fertile land drop out of cultivation worldwide every year. The total area of agricultural land equals 14,000,000 sq km. The forests, which supply us with oxygen, are now being cut down at a rate of 20 hectares a minute. The situation with regard to the purity of the air and the world's resources of water is equally discouraging.

How can we prevent mankind from ecological disaster?

— Kobaysh queries

Only a joint effort by all nations and peoples in the knowledge that we all face the same threat, can help. We have to begin by putting on and to the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, which pollutes the environment worse than all, Kobaysh emphasizes.

## VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHEPOROV

## AMERICA'S 'RAPID AGGRESSION FORCE'

Both the American intention to double the strength of its rapid deployment force and the forthcoming Delhi Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries are now making headlines in the press. To compare these phenomena, after all, is quite a natural thing to do. Clearly, while the non-aligned nations are promoting peace and detente, Washington is busy bolstering its rapid deployment force whose area of operation extends to any part of the globe where "American interests come under threat".

The rapid deployment force, the Pentagon states, is needed by America to wage a "small war" in the Middle East, Africa or elsewhere. Even now the force is equipped with the latest weapons and boasts three Army and two Marine divisions, tactical aviation

and naval units, as well as auxiliary ships, hundreds of tanks, helicopters and tank killers. In this fiscal year alone the force will cost \$530 million dollars.

According to a report by the US Congressional Budget Office, its strength will be brought up to 440,000 in the nearest future. While originally the force was to be used in the official Persian Gulf zone, the report continues, there has now been a significant expansion in the range of its possible operations. On January 1, 1983 this police force was placed under the control of the Central Command, specially set up by the Pentagon, whose sphere of operation extends from Kenya in the south-west to Pakistan in the east.

The strategy of the rapid deployment force is to expand and

strengthen American military bases and facilities. Among the numerous strongpoints available for the force the report singled out Ras Bana in Egypt. Somalia is also an important cord in the Pentagon game as America is reported to have access to the naval and air bases at Berbera and Kismayu. Simultaneously, Washington is increasingly involving the Somali regime in its provocations in Africa and the Middle East. — Last December Somali troops attacked the war games code-named Taba Tiger, held over a vast area in Oman, Sudan and Somalia with the rapid deployment force also taking part. Washington still thinks a lot of its military build-up in Diego Garcia Island dubbed recently by US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs,

Ch. Cracker as a critical point of American presence in the Indian Ocean.

The rapid deployment force was conceived and built up as a spearhead of aggression and expansion. American leaders, however, still insist that the force was an outgrowth of events in Afghanistan. It is evident, though, that the idea of such a force was in the air and debated by the Pentagon and American political quarters not only long before the events in Afghanistan but even prior to the collapse of the Iranian sheik. The 1973-74 energy crisis scared the principal oil importers, primarily the United States, who were discontented with the growing interdependence of the Persian Gulf nations. All this led to the idea of setting up a mobile military unit which could be used as a police baton against all who "threaten" American interests.

The desire to retain access to raw materials and, especially oil, is a major source of the military policy and of its reliance on sheer force. Washington is quite outspoken about its intention of making the United States a dominant political and military force in key strategic areas of the world such as the Caribbean, the Mediterranean, the south of Africa, the Pacific and the Indian Ocean.





## Round the Soviet Union

● IT NOW TAKES FARMERS MINUTES RATHER THAN HOURS TO MAKE A CHEMICAL SOIL ANALYSIS, with the help of instruments whose serial production has been started at the Sumy electronic microscope factory in the Ukraine. The new photo spectrometers are capable of determining as many as 30 of the components contained in the soil.

● EQUIPMENT ASSEMBLY OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN STARTED IN THE NEW BLOCK OF THE TANK ALUMINIUM FACTORY. It has been decided to speed up the assembly and to start production before the end of this year.

● MINERS AT THE SOKOLOVSKO-SARBAISKY ORE-ENRICHMENT COMPLEX IN KAZAKHSTAN HAVE STEPPED UP THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW IRON ORE DEPOSIT. They were ahead of schedule in dripping operations at the Kurchumskii pit.

● SIZEABLE SPRINGS OF UNDERGROUND CURATIVE MINERAL WATER HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED AT THE URENGOI GAS DEPOSIT, IN NORTHERN SIBERIA. The water suddenly gushed out during the drilling of a well. The construction of a large resort on the site is now being considered.

● 100,000 RESIDENTS OF BAKU, CAPITAL OF SOVIET AZERBAIDZHAN, HAVE HAD THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS IMPROVED OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS. Housing construction rates in Baku, the fifth largest Soviet town with a population of 1,600,000, are ahead of its population growth rates.

● KHMAROV SCIENTISTS IN THE UKRAINE HAVE PROPOSED REPLACING THE CONVENTIONAL METAL PIPING USED FOR WATER SUPPLIES AND CENTRAL HEATING IN URBAN AREAS BY LONG-SERVICE FIBERGLASS PIPES. Pipes made of fiberglass, which is resistant to water and corrosion, will be laid in the sewers of the city.

● A BIOFACTORY, THE BIO-OST IN SOUTHERN KAZAKHSTAN, HAS COME INTO SERVICE ON THE PAKHTALAR STATE-FARM. It produces antitubercular insects which protect orchards and light traps which protect over 100,000 hectares.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## HOW TO ENSURE A BOOM IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

Several technological programmes have been devised and are already being implemented to accelerate progress in construction in the 11th five-year plan period (1981-85), writes *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta*. They are aimed at raising productivity, and saving labour, building material and energy resources and in improving the quality of construction.

By 1985 when they have been fully implemented, the paper notes, the programmes will have helped save 8,000,000 tonnes of cement and some 8,000,000 tonnes of conventional fuel. Simultaneously, major social successes are being reached, among these are measures to further improve working conditions and the environment of enterprises. There are moves also under way to make the interiors and facades of industrial buildings more exciting.

## PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY

While average life expectancy in Russia at the beginning of this century was barely over the age of 30, the equivalent figure today is 70, says Professor L. Likhatskaya, chairman of the Leningrad gerontology research society, writing in the *Sovetskaya Kaya Industriya* newspaper. That is why experts in social gerontology now face the task of helping old people to play a more active part in the life of our society.



## 'COME ON GIRLS!'

Our photo shows the female participants of yet another edition of the Central TV competition series, "Come on Girls!" to be telecast in late March. They come from various technical trades connected with the theatre such as make-up, lighting, costumes and sound effects. Judging from surveys held among TV viewers over a number of years "Come on Girls!" is one of the most popular programmes with young people. About once a month contests are held. They are open to all professions with the winners entering for the finals. To illustrate, recent competitors featured women architects, State Traffic Inspectorate officers, cattle-breeders, livestock specialists and agro-ecologists.

Each competition is meticulously geared towards a particular profession, though those taking part

are required to perform a number of tasks and tests as well as to answer questions outside their professional competence. Literary-musical quizzes, tests of culinary ability and of prowess on the dance floor are but several of the preliminary stages on the way to the finals which are held twice each year.

Letters flood into the TV studios after each edition of "Come on Girls!", a programme which also stimulates some young women viewers to change their profession. In other words, it offers vocational guidance hints.

According to the organisers, "Come on Girls!" has another side-effect — if comrade Alexander Maslyakov is to be believed, those taking part are wont to get married very quickly.

## THE 'NORILSK' SETS OFF

The "Norilsk" has left on its first Arctic voyage from Murmansk to Dudinka, the seaport for the Arctic city of Norilsk, after which the motor vessel is named. It is the first in a new series of cargo ships with a reinforced hull for navigation in ice-bound seas to be built in Finland for the USSR. They are designed for operations along the Northern Sea Route.

The most important feature of these ships, which can carry up to twenty thousand tonnes of

cargo, is their ability to negotiate ice fields up to one metre thick without icebreakers. This will make deliveries of cargoes to Arctic areas much cheaper.

In addition the "Norilsk" is equipped with an air-conditioning plant to facilitate the unloading of cargo in places where there are no special berths. Such ships will make possible year-round navigation in the western sector of the Arctic.

## LIGHTHOUSE ON AN ARTIFICIAL ISLAND

Construction work has begun on an automatic lighthouse on the artificial island of Riga. The lighthouse, to be built on a man-made island, will emit light, radio, and radar signals for passing ships.

Prior to building the island, specialists studied the history of the construction of a lighthouse near the Kolka Cape in the Riga Straits, which also stands on a man-made island. Built a long time ago, it is still reliable. At present, the island rests on a solid stone-and-concrete base and is reliably protected from the stormy Baltic.

There are quite a few occupations requiring intellectual ability rather than physical effort, on ability to lead people, thanks to their experience, quite often do better than the younger generation.

There are special geriatric consulting rooms in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities where senior citizens can go for advice on the kind of job they could tackle without overtaxing themselves. In fact, geriatric work is therapeutic — it helps old people recover.

## GENETIC ENGINEERING A REALITY

Genetic engineering in this country has now entered its practical phase. This occurred exceptionally quickly, recently genetic engineering has already proved its revolutionary effect.

Primarily medicine, says T. Tikhonova, Doctor of Science (biology), writing in the *MOSKOVSKY KOMMUNIST* newspaper. Genetic engineering could be used to fight genetic diseases, including human heredity. In view of the encouraging results achieved in the past two years by Soviet researchers studying blood disorders, there are good prospects for the treatment of such ailments.

Genetic engineering will doubtless have a big part to play in solving environmental protection problems. Much importance is attached to using genetic engineering for producing micro-

organisms to process industrial and household waste. At present we already have bacteria which effectively decompose oil and could be used to fight water oil pollution. Experiments are also to develop new types of microorganisms capable of decomposing synthetic polymers resistant to the elements.

## A NEW RECOVERY PROCESS

About 13 million cubic metres of garbage was taken out of Moscow homes alone. The forecast is that by the end of the decade the volume of garbage will increase by another 50 per cent, leaving aside garbage from industrial enterprises and other non-residential sources, writes *VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA*.

What can we do with this wealth of waste in the country and abroad there are several techniques of garbage disposal, dumping, burning, or processing in special plants.

Some methods are costly, others do not provide complete recovery still others are bad for the environment. The newspaper sees the solution in a technology suggested by a group of scientists who offer to use pyrolysis. The process occurs at a very high temperature, resulting not in burning, but in fission of all the organic substances and compounds.

Garbage of any type gives combustible gas for producing electric power and heat, solid materials which in a liquid phase, can be separated from the gas, for further smelting, and also for construction materials. This is how garbage is turned into useful things, bringing profits while there is no contamination to the environment.

## For mountainous rivers

The Ukrainian machine-builders have developed a family of turbines for use at hydroelectric stations in the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Kharkov Machine-Building Plant in Kharkov manufactured the first such 113,000 KW unit for the Melnik station now under construction in Dagestan, in Northern Caucasus.

Units of varying capacity, suited for operation at different rivers successfully blend steel and cast-iron parts, built and custom-made parts to illustrate, the new machine for much higher efficiency, achieved through improvements made in the working wheel, and with 20 tonnes less than the previous ones.

## OIL RECOVERED FROM BALLAST WATER

Around 1,000 tonnes of oil were recovered from ballast water, used to fill and dewater tankers, at the Kirov port on the Caspian.

Earlier, the water was poured into settling tanks. A special unit developed at Kirov enables recovery of small amounts of oil.

## METAL CASTING BY VACUUM SUCTION

The Krasnoyarsk Communist Works has launched a new facility for casting metals using the method of vacuum suction.

This method is something quite new for this country, and is yet to come into its own, however, what it promises is evident even now. Numerous experimental castings have shown that the process of casting by induction furnaces ensures high productivity and good quality of the products, with yield being better than 92 per cent.

This new installation can be used to cast workpieces between 30 and 130 millimetres in diameter, with tolerances better than two-to-three millimetres.

## Places to visit

## Pskov's Trinity Cathedral



Pskov is one of the most ancient towns in north-west Russia. Archaeological excavations have revealed that it was in existence as early as the 6th or 8th century. Pskov still retains the layout of the old city as well as many architectural monuments built between the 12th and 17th centuries.

The sacred centre of Pskov is the Kremlin perched on the high bank of the Volokaya River with some of its most fortifications dating back to the 13th century. At the end of the 12th century, the Trinity Cathedral was built in the Kremlin and became the main church for the fortress. On a clear day its powerful white masonry and buttresses, and the silver domes can be seen for miles.

As Pskov grew, new circles of fortress walls were added to protect the city's several towns standing one within another.

The complex shaped as walls with holes for the balls along the top are a particularly striking feature of the Kremlin. In the 17th century the merchants of Pskov built quite a few stone houses for themselves. Simplicity and expressiveness are the distinguishing traits of the architecture of these buildings.

## TEN THOUSAND KILOMETRES BY DOG SLEDGE

Teams of dogs have pulled members of the Soviet Arctic expedition mounted by the "Sovetskaya Rossiya" newspaper for nearly 2.5 thousand kilometres. The expedition, which started out in early November, 1982, from the extreme north-eastern part of this country, plans to travel ten thousand kilometres along the Arctic coast. At the moment, it is in Yakutia, Eastern Siberia. This is the coldest part of the USSR, where temperatures drop to -50°C.

One of the most important parts of the medical and biological research to be carried out by the expedition is to obtain information about how a man feels and how the body's functions change under great nervous and physical strain in extreme conditions over a long period of time, says Vitaly Volovich, D.Sc. (Medicine) and a member of the committee in charge of organizing the "Sovetskaya Rossiya" sponsored Polar Expedition. The activities

of the group taken as a whole and of each individual member will be tested in normal conditions along the route, as well as in critical situations. A number of such situations have already been experienced, for instance, sharp drops in temperature, blizzards, the dogs running off, bears attacking the party, etc.

The effect of the diet to which expedition members will be subjected along the route as well as the best possible pattern of meals and food composition will be investigated; new foods will be evaluated and energy consumption by the human body studied.

The expedition will end its journey this summer when it reaches the Kola Peninsula to the north-west of the USSR.

## TOLSTOY THROUGH CHILDREN'S EYES

"Tolstoy Through Children's Eyes" is the name of an exhibition which has opened in Tula. The wealth of fantasy shown in the works by the young artists and the bright colours they used are a delight to the eye.

Children from Tolstoy's novel, "War and Peace", "Anna Karenina", "The Resurrection" and other great visitors to the show. The exhibition is the culmination of a contest announced

in 1981 for the best work done by children to mark the 60th anniversary of the Yasnaya Polyana Museum-Estate, belonging to great Russian writer, Leo Tolstoy. Out of the great multitude of paintings, drawings, portraits and pieces of sculpture submitted from different cities, towns and villages in this country, 225 were selected and awarded diplomas by the jury. And it is these works that are now on display in Tula.



An amateur concert with a difference was recently held in Moscow. Taking part were reciters, dancers, musicians and singers — all members of the Moscow militia.

Ranija Anna Chistyakova is an investigator in the Timiryazev district, and music is more than just a hobby with her. Originally she trained as a music teacher at the Gnessin Musical and Pedagogical Institute, but two years ago she decided to change her profession. "I value justice above all else in life and try to achieve it," she says. "The best of my ability in my work," she says.

## VIEWPOINT

## SOVIET WOMEN AT WORK AND IN THE HOME



ALLA LAVRENTYEVA, USSR Deputy Minister for Light Industry, Member of the Presidium of the Soviet Women's Committee

On International Women's Day, it will not come amiss to emphasize that women account for 51 per cent of all industrial and office workers in this country and in some branches of the economy this percentage is even higher. Of all Soviet employees with a higher and secondary specialized education women account for 59 per cent.

Women also predominate in light industry: in textiles, footwear, knitwear, dressmaking, and other consumer industries. Women in light industry are spinners, weavers, carpet-makers, clothes designers, fur-women in charge of silks and shawls, chief engineers, managers, as well as directors of major factories. I would like to take this opportunity to making the point that over the past decade, the volume of output from light industry has increased by one and a half times. However, this is not enough since incomes to this country are also growing, raising the demand for consumer goods. That is why in the present 11th five-year plan period which ends in 1985, there are to be higher growth rates for consumer goods than for goods produced by other industries. The plan for 1983 concentrates not only on to increase the volume of output, but also on improvements to the quality of consumer goods.

Now, a few words about the standards of living our women enjoy.

Nearly 92 per cent of all employable women in this country have jobs. Like our men, they are eligible for guaranteed free medical aid, free education, and paid leave. They receive scholarships when they become students, and old-age pensions, as well as other fringe benefits and privileges. Pregnant women have free medical care clinics, maternity homes, as well as the services of a maternity nurse at their disposal. Mothers are entitled to benefits paid to them on the birth of their children, and to partially paid leave until their child is a year old.

Our working women enjoy a number of advantages. In the textile industry, for example, women workers doing monotonous jobs can retire as pensioners at 50, or five years earlier than other women in this country. Women are also entitled to annual seniority payments. Bonus payments have been increased for workers in the main professions. The salaries of office workers have also been raised. Many of our highway workers, seafarers, carpet-makers, and women specialists are elected deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the Supreme Soviets of the constituent and autonomous republics, and to the local Soviets of People's Deputies.



